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Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, S. C.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXII

JULY, 1921

No. 3

IZARD-LAURENS CORRESPONDENCE

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

(Continued from April)

[RALPH IZARD TO COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS]

Paris 25th July 1778.¹

Copy

Gentlemen

I was on the 9th Instant honoured with your Letters of 5th. February, and 14th May, which are the first that I have ever received from you.

The death of the Elector of Bavaria,² which happened on the 30th of last December, has produced a war between the Empress Queen and the King of Prussia. This will not, I hope, materially affect America; but it has occasioned an unlucky circumstance. The Empress Queen before this event was very well disposed towards us; and the King of Prussia expressly declared that he would be the second Power in Europe to acknowledge our Independence. The death of the Elector of Bavaria has made an alteration in the political sentiments of both of those Powers.

¹ This letter was laid before Congress by the Committee of Foreign Affairs. and read Monday, December 7, 1779 (*Jour. Cont. Cong.*, vol. XII, p. 1198) The letters printed here do not appear in Wharton's *Diplomatic Correspondence*

² Maximilian Joseph, with his death the electorate of Bavaria came to an end.

As soon as the Austrian Troops had taken possession of part of Bavaria, the King of Prussia applied to the Court of France as one of the quarantees to the succession of the Elector of Barvaria, in case of the failure of male issue in the latter, settled at the Peace of Westphalia in 1640. The French Ministry declined giving any succours to the King of Prussia, which has disposed him to look towards England. The Troops of Hanover, Hesse, and Brunswick, together with several other German Princes in friendship with England, may be of considerable service to him, and therefore he is very unwilling at present to offend that Crown. On the other hand the Empress Queen applied to the Court of France for 24,000 Men to assist her against the King of Prussia by virtue of the Treaty of Versailles, concluded in 1756; but the French Ministry declined likewise affording her any assistance. France in that Treaty guaranteed the Dominions which the Empress Queen was at that time poss'ed of; and the 24,000 Men therein stipulated to be furnished, could not have been intended to assist her in encreasing them. The refusal has however offended her; and in consequence of what I have related, the Courts of Berlin, and Vienna have both refused to receive Mr. Lee. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is unfortunately obliged to regulate his proceedings, by those of the Court of Vienna. Had his conduct depended upon himself, I should have gone to Florence several months ago; but in the present situation of affairs I have the mortification of not being received by the Prince to whom I am appointed, when I know that he is desirous of receiving me, and will do it as soon as it is in his power. I have been invited to reside at Florence as a private Gentlemen, and have been assured that it would be agreeable to the Grand Duke. If any circumstances should happen to make it probable that by going there, I may be able in any manner to accomplish the wishes of Congress, I shall set out immediately. I have hitherto acted as appeared to me most likely to meet with their approbation, and shall continue to do so; it will make me very happy to be informed that I have not been mistaken. The Abbe Niccoli is the person whom I mentioned in my Letter of 18th December.³ He is the Tuscan Minister at this Court, and I am well assured he is in great favour

³ Letter addressed to Committee of Foreign Affairs, printed in *Diplomatic, Correspondence*, vol. 2, p. 455.

at his own. Every thing in his power I am convinced has been done, to serve our cause. I enclose you two Letters which I have written to him on the subject of money, but am sorry to say that the situation of affairs in Germany does not allow me to have very flattering expectations at present. I have thought it proper to state these facts, that Congress may be enabled to judge of them, and give me their instructions accordingly; which I shall follow to the best of my ability.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your most obed: hble Servant

Ra: Izard.

The Honble the Committee
of Congress for foriegn affairs.

P.S. I have received the first volume of the Journals of Congress, and hope soon to be favoured with the second.

Endorsed: July 25, 1778

R. Izard Esq'r.

rec'd Dec. 5.

[RALPH IZARD TO HENRY LAURENS]

Paris 16th Jan'y 1779

Copy

Dear Sir,

I have waited with the utmost anxiety for Letters from you, and the Committee. Your Letter of 19th May is the only one that I have been favoured with since your arrival at Congress. I have frequently informed you of my reasons for staying here, and of the impossibility of borrowing money according to the Resolution of Congress of 4th last February.⁴ Genoa is the only part of Italy where it is possible to procure any money; and even there it will not be lent without the Court of France would become security for the repayment of it. I have repeatedly applied to the Ministry for their assistance, which has been refused. I have informed myself of the nature of Loans in Genoa, and find that if

⁴Resolutions empowering the commissioners at the Court of Tuscany to obtain a loan not exceeding one million Sterling, at the usual rate of interest, on the faith of the thirteen United States of America, for a term not less than ten years (*Jour. Cont. Cong.*, vol. X, p. 120).

the Court of France would have agreed to become our security, I should notwithstanding have met with great embarrassment. Each sum of money procured, must have been deposited in the public Bank, without my having the power of touching a farthing of it, till the engagement entered into upon the occasion should return, ratified by Congress. The interest however, must commence as soon as the deposit should be made; which would be at least Six per Cent, besides the charges. These terms appear totally inadmissible.

As the Resolution of Congress does not limit me to any place, I was desirous of going to Holland, and endeavoured to borrow the money there. The Commissioners at the Court of France have opened a Loan in Holland which has not hitherto proved successful. It has been begun two, or three Months, and yet there has not been more than between Fifty, and and Sixty Thousand Florins received; which shews that there would be no probability of my accomplishing the wishes of Congress there. If the Court of France would exert themselves, they might supply America with several Millions Sterling. Some difficulties would certainly occur but they could be surmounted, and when the great advantages which this Kingdom will derive from what America has already done is considered, every exertion ought to be made, and every assistance afforded us in their power. From the Letters that have been sent you, you will judge how extremely disagreeable my situation for some time past must have been. It was my duty to take notice of the scandalous proceedings of Dr. Franklin;⁵ and as he is not very remarkable for having a forgiving temper, he has been constantly watching for an opportunity of shewing his resentment. You have been informed that I had received the Two Thousand Louis D'Ors from the Commissioners for my support. This sum I managed with the utmost frugality which is evident, from my having maintained my family with it for Fifteen Months, from September 1777, the time when I was informed of the appointment, with which Congress had honoured me, to December 1778. This sum is considerably less than I had ever been able to maintain my family with in England, when it was much smaller than it is at present; and there does not appear to be any differ-

⁵ For Izard's disputes with Franklin, see *Dip. Correspondence*, vol. 1.

ence in point of expense between Paris and London. I wrote to the Commissioners, and informed them that the money which I had received from them was spent, and desired to know whether they chose to renew my credit at the Public Bankers, or that I should draw on them for what money I might have occasion for. Dr. Franklin wrote me that they would supply me with no more money. This Letter he desired his Colleagues, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Adams, to concur in; which they both refused to do. The unreasonableness of this proceeding was pointed out to him. He was desired to consider how improper it was to create new causes of dispute at so dangerous a time as the present. He was reminded of the Resolution of Congress of 9th May, 1778, which directs "that the Commissioners at the other Courts of Europe be empowered to draw Bills of Exchange from time, to time, for the amount of their expences, upon the Commissioners at the Court of France." He was base enough to quibble about words, and said that the instruction set forth that those Commissioners who were *at* the other Courts of Europe should be supplied with money; but that as I was not *at* Florence, nor Mr. William Lee *at* Vienna, it should not extend to us.

As soon as I was informed of this matter I drew a Bill for Five Hundred Louis D'Ors, in favour of the public Banker, and waited on the Commissioners at Passy with it myself. I was fortunate enough to meet them all three together and presented the Bill to Dr. Franklin first, as the eldest. He refused to accept it, repeated the conversation which he had had with his Colleagues on the subject, and in addition to it said that the sum which I had already had was so extravagantly great, that he was sure I could not have spent it; and if I had he saw no reason why the Congress should maintain my family. It will be unnecessary to trouble you with the whole of the conversation, which was full of insolence, falsehood, and brutality. I reminded him of the impropriety of my going into Italy; of my staying in Paris being in consequence of the advice received from the Court of Florence, and from the Commissioners at this Court, himself being included among them. All arguments with him were fruitless. He had taken his Resolution, and could not be dissuaded from attempting to gratify his revenge whatever might be the consequence. Mr. Lee, and Mr. Adams totally disapproved of the proceeding, and

accepted the Bill. I can not express to you how much this affair has shocked me, from every consideration Public and private; and I call upon you as a man of honour, and a friend to your Country to set your face against it. It can not possibly be conceived that Congress, who have upon the most virtuous principles opposed the Tyranny of the King, and Parliament of England, should calmly suffer their authority to be insulted, their instructions evaded by a contemptible quibble, and these Gentlemen whom they have honoured with their confidence, to be ill treated for doing their duty, by any haughty, and Tyrannical Individual whatever.—It was strongly reported here sometime ago, that you were coming over as Minister at the Court of France. I am extremely sorry to find that this report is not confirmed, and can with truth assure you that every friend to America would rejoice at such an event. It is a misfortune that it has not taken place; and so essential is it to have a man of ability, and honour in that office, that I think it a duty you owe your Country to obtain it, if it be possible. Our interests at the different Courts of Europe are so intimately connected with the proceedings of the Court of France, that it is of the greatest importance they should be well conducted here; and I am most thoroughly convinced that no man of honour can do his duty, and serve his Country properly, who has any connexion with Dr. Franklin. It is a painful part of my duty to write to you in this manner, and I hope it will be properly attended to. It is said here that Mr. Deane is to come over to Europe in a public character, that his interest, and Dr. Franklin's are triumphant in Congress, and that those Gentlemen are to have the entire management of the affairs of America in Europe. If so, it will be high time for every honest man to retire, as the only possible means of avoiding embarrassment, and disgrace. The public dispatches from Congress are daily expected; and till they confirm this report, I can not believe it to be true.

There has been no great change in the Politics of Europe, since I wrote to you last. The war in Germany still continues; but the Courts of Versailles, and Petersburgh are endeavouring to bring about an accommodation, which many people think will be effected before the opening of another Campaign. The Spanish naval Armaments still continue to be carried on with vigor; and though no declaration has yet been made by the Court of Madrid, to that

of London, every appearance seems to indicate an intended cooperation with France. The English amuse themselves in expecting to derive some advantages from the divisions among our General Officers in America, in which I hope they will be mistaken. Their own Admirals and Generals are at the same time tearing one another to pieces. Sr. Hugh Palliser has brought Admiral Keppel to a Court Martial for misconduct, and neglect of duty on the 27th and 28th of last July; and the proceedings of the two Howes are to undergo Parliamentary investigation as soon as the vacation is over. The whole nation is divided about these matters, and it is likely that some important consequences may be produced by them. Would to God that the Peace of America could arise from the divisions among her enemies! My Wife desires her Compliments to you, and we both offer them to your Son. She has very lately received a Letter from Mrs. Laurens, who is very well, and writes that little Fanny is grown a fine healthy Child. When you communicate this intelligence to the Colonel, be so good as to present him at the same time with the dutiful respects of his Godson George, who is at least as fine a Boy as any in France.

I am Dear Sir

Your most ob't Hble Serv't.

Ra: Izard.

His Excellency

Henry Laurens Esq.

Endorsed: R. Izard

16 Jan'y 1779. Rec'd 25 July

[RALPH IZARD TO S. C. DELEGATES IN CONGRESS]

Paris 6th Feb'y 1779

Copy

Gentlemen

I had the honour of writing to the Committee for foreign Affairs on 28th of last month, desiring that they would obtain leave from Congress for me to return to America. This I did because it appeared impossible for me to be of any service to my Country in the present situation of affairs. The interests of America have already suffered too much by the disagreements among the Serv-

ants of Congress in this part of the world, and an immediate stop should be put to them if possible. I see no way of doing this but by recalling that party who have it least in their power to be of service to America in Europe. I am willing to suppose myself one of them, and therefore request that you will be good enough to move for me to return to America. As soon as this is procured I must beg the favour of you to transmit me several copies of it in hopes that one of them may get to my hands time enough for me to avoid a winter's passage.

I should be obliged to you if you would at the same time procure a particular order from Congress that my expenses may be paid me, as you will find what an attempt has been made to evade the Resolution of 7th May 1778.

I beg your pardon for the trouble I am giving you, and am with great regard

Gentlemen,

Your Countryman

and very humble Servant

Ra: Izard,

To the Delegates from the State
of South Carolina, at Congress.

Endorsed: Ra: Izard 6th Feb'y 1779

Rec'd July.

[SAME TO SAME]

Paris 26th April 1779.

Gentlemen

The Reverend Mr. Ford^e has been a considerable time in France, and I have every reason to believe him an honest man, and a friend to his Country. He will have the honour of delivering this, and I take the liberty of introducing him to you—Our enemies appear to be making every preparation against us in their power, The Hostilities in Europe will prevent their sending any great reinforcements to America. Germany has however been ran-

^e Hezekiah Ford, Arthur Lee's second Secretary; his first being Thornton, a British Spy; Ford was also under suspicion, it being claimed that he was a tory and a British Spy. He passed for a Church of England Clergyman, and was chaplin to the 5th N. C. Regt. (Continental) enlisted 20 April 1777 (*N. C. State Records*, vol. 16, p. 1056 and Wharton, *Dip. Corresp.* vol. 1, pp. 539-541).

sacked, and may probably afford about Three Thousand Men. These added to what are expected to be sent from England, and Scotland, may amount to about Seven, or Eight Thousand Men.

We have been long without receiving any News here directly from America, and are very anxious to know the event of the Campaign in Carolina and Georgia. Comodore Gillon has done, and is still doing every thing in his power to accomplish the objects of his Commission; but I am sorry to say that I have no very sanguine hopes that he will meet with that assistance from our Allies, which our necessities require, and their abilities can well afford. The State of South Carolina could not, I think, have chosen a fitter person for this business, than the Commodore. M.. Garard is to be immediately recalled, and replaced by the Chevalier de la Luzerne who was formerly Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court to the Elector of Bavaria. He is a very worthy Gentlemen, and will do the business of his Court with fidelity; and will not concern himself with, nor enter into the party views of any Individual whatever, to the dishonour of his own Country, and confusion of ours.—

I have the honour to be with great regard
Gentlemen

Your most obedient humble Servant

R: Izard.

To the Delegates from the State of South Carolina at Congress.

Endorsed:

Ralph Izard, 26th April 1779

Recd 25th August.

[IZARD TO HENRY LAURENS]

Addressed:

To The

Honourable

Henry Laurens Esq.

North America

Paris 18th Febr'y 1779

Dear Sir

I enclose you two papers which I received on the 13th instant, a day, or two after the arrival of the Marquis de la Fayette in

this City. They were directed to me under the same cover, to the care of Mr. Grand, our public Banker here. As soon as I received them I called on Mr. Grand, and enquired of him who delivered the Letter thus addressed to him. He informed me that Colonel Gimat, one of the Marquis de la Fayette's Aids de Camps brought it to his House. I wrote to the Colonel, and begged to know from whom he received it. His answer was that it was given to him at Passy, by young Mr. Franklin. This last Gentleman informed me that it was put into his hands by the Marquis de la Fayette. I then waited on the Marquis, and begged that he would let me know how it came into his possession. He told me that he brought many Letters from America, but as he had made no list of them, it was impossible for him to tell if the one I shewed him was among the number or not. I shewed him the contents of the Letter, pointed out to him the intentions of the writer, and hoped that he would assist me in discovering so wicked a person. He seemed to feel the matter very properly, and promised that he would do everything in his power observing at the same time that it was very possible that some artful person might have contrived the means of conveying the Letter among those which he sent to Passy.

No 1, and 2 were not written by the same hand. The writing of No. 1 is extremely like that of Dr. Bancroft.⁷ I shewed it to Mr. Pringle, and Mr. Lee, and asked them whose writing they thought it, without giving them my opinion about it. They are well acquainted with Dr. Bancroft's hand, and are both fully of the opinion that it was written by him. The papers No. 1, and 2 had both been dipped in water that the writing might be blotted, and have the appearance of having been wet at Sea. But the cover which contained them was clean, and the direction had evidently not been wet. Perhaps the writer thought that if he had wetted the cover, it must have given it so remarkable an appearance, that the Marquis, upon having it shewn him, must have known that no such Letter had been brought by him. I am unable to express to you how this *villainy* has shocked me. It is evident from the paper No. 2 that most of my Letters to you

⁷ Edward Bancroft, M.D., F.R.S. 1744-1821, naturalist and chemist; secret agent for Franklin (*Dipl. Corresp.*, vol. 1, pp. 621-641).

have been opened, and copied before they got to your hands.⁸ You will see what use is intended to be made of this, by the infamous misrepresentations contained in that paper. Mr. Deane, and his adherents know that both you, and I are likely to prove formidable opponents to them, and therefore think it would be very serviceable to their views if they could make a break between us. The enclosed papers were thought likely to produce that effect I have too good an opinion of you to have a moments doubt about the falsehood of the charge laid against you, or to suspect that my confidence in you has been ill placed. After having read Mr. Deane's Address in November last to the people of America, I shall be surprised at nothing that he or his party are capable of doing. If the Congress, and the People do not unite in punishing so outrageous, and daring an attack upon their Liberty, and Independence, the friends of America in Europe will be seriously alarmed for the continuance of them. The wisdom of the Congress has withstood every effort of the enemy, and I can not believe that Mr. Deane will be allowed to effect that ruin to our Country which Great Britain has in vain attempted. The Congress is our Centre of Union; and our safety depends upon the confidence of the Public in that Body, which Mr. Deane has exerted himself to destroy. Mr. Lee will give the most satisfactory answer to the charges which have been made against him in Mr. Deane's publication, and I doubt not but Congress will do justice to a faithful, and able Servant of the Public, who has been most cruelly injured. Our dispatches from Congress of 28th October inform us that Dr. Franklin is appointed Sole Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court. In my last Letter to you of 16th January, I acquainted you with his having refused to furnish me with money for my support in defiance of the order of Congress. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has it not in his power to receive me publicly; and I think it would be injurious to the dignity of Congress if I were to reside at his Court in a private Character. My Commission therefore does not enable me to render any service to my Country; and I think of endeavouring to get to America, especially as I have not the means of maintaining my self long in Europe. As I have repeatedly acquainted you, and the Committee of my situation respecting

⁸ Izard mixed his private and public correspondence to Laurens in the same letters, Laurens giving out to Congress the public matter only.

Italy, I hope my next dispatches will be so explicit, as to enable me to determine on what I ought to do. I shall most truly rejoice if they contain leave for me to return home. I shall continue my endeavours to get to the bottom of the affair respecting the Letter above mentioned, said to be brought by the Marquise de la Fayette; but I fear it will prove as difficult a matter as the *robbery of the dispatches that were intrusted to Folger*.⁹

My Wife has lately presented me with another Daughter,¹⁰ and is as well as possible. She desires her Compliments, and I am Dear Sir

Yours friend, and hble Servant

Ra: Izard.

Honble Henry Laurens, Esq.

Endorsed: Ralph Izard 18 Feb'y

1779. Recd August.

(Enclosure No. 1, mentioned in the above letter)

[ANON., SIGNED S. A. TO R. IZARD]

Philadelphia. Oct'r 22, 1778.

Copy

Sir/

Though a perfect Stranger to you personally, yet I think it my duty to inform you, that all your Letters to the President have been read in Congress; Copies have been given out to Mr. Deane, and to the friends of Dr. Franklin—that many observations have been made much to your disadvantage, while your Friends can only say “those Letters were never designed to be made public, and that you suffer in consequence, of an ill placed confidence; be it as it will you must be sensible that you suffer, when I assure you that the enclosed is handled about among the Members of Congress, and Gentlemen out of doors, as containing in plain English the

⁹ Capt. John Folger, who claimed to have been sent by the comissioners at Paris, with dispatches to Congress, the packet when opened contained only blank papers; Capt. Folger was for a time imprisoned (*Jour. Cont. Cong.*, vols. X and XI, also *N. C. State Records*, vol. 13, p. 22).

¹⁰ Anne, who married Wm. Allen Deas; she edited a volume of her father's correspondence.

Sense of your Letters; I learn further that a Copy of your Letters with these enclosed, are actually sent to the Press to be published. It is not for a Stranger to advise you, but one who wishes you well, can not help acquainting you with the above Facts.

I remain most disinterestedly,
Your real tho', unknown friend, and
very humble Servant

Signed S. A.

Honble Mr. Izard.
[Second leaf] Copy.

Paris February 15, 1779. We do certify that we have frequently seen, and are well acquainted with the hand writing of Dr. Edward Bancroft, and do believe the preceding Letter directed to the Honble Mr. Izard dated oct. 22, 1778, and signed S. A. to be written by him.

Signed. H. Ford.
J. J. Pringle.
Ludwell Lee.

[Of the two enclosures, numbered 1 and 2, and endorsed by Laurens, "Traits of the infamous practices of party in Congress," No. 2, is a copy of a parody, not without force and cleverness, on Izard's letters to Henry Laurens denouncing Deane and Franklin. It is printed in full in Wharton, *Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence*, vol. 1, page 590-591 also to be found in's *Materials for History*, so we will not reprint it here.]

[RALPH IZARD TO S. C. DELEGATES IN CONGRESS]

Paris 3d June 1779

Gentlemen

I had the honour of writing to you on the 5th February; a Copy of which is enclosed.

It is said that Mr. Laurens is gone to Carolina; I enclose therefore an extract of a Letter which I wrote to him on 16th January.

Wishing as much as possible to avoid disputes with Dr. Franklin, I desired Mr. Grand the Public Banker to speak to him, and to endeavour to prevail upon him to comply with the order of Congress of 7th May 1778. This application proved fruitless; and when I

found that Dr. Franklin was determined at all events to gratify his revenge by distressing me, I wrote Mr. Grand, and desired him to advance me such a sum of money on account of Congress as might be necessary for my expense until the pleasure of Congress should be known. My letter reminded him that there was a peculiar propriety in my making the application to him as the Banker of the Congress; that if I should be compelled to leave Europe without the permission of my Constituents they might know that it was not come without my having taken such steps as appeared the most likely to put it in my power to avoid it. Mr. Grand in very civil terms, declined complying with my request. Indeed, as his employment of Banker to the Congress, is profitable to him, it would have been dangerous for him to have attempted to render Dr. Franklin's designs toward me ineffectual. Dr. Franklin pretended to Mr. Grand that if the order of Congress was complied with, the Bills which were drawn on him from America, must be protested. I do not doubt but this will appear to you, as it does to me, a most frivolous excuse for his conduct. My Letters to Mr. Laurens, which I understand have been laid before Congress, show very clearly how unfit this person is to be entrusted with the management of their affairs. The mischief he has already done is irreparable; and I am convinced that if he is not removed, the affairs of America in Europe will grow from bad to worse—It has been *shown* that he disobeyed the directions of Congress, respecting the communication of the Treaties to me, to answer some private purpose, that he endeavoured to lay his Country under a very improper. and unequal restraint in the 11th and 12th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce, and that some other parts of the Treaties may prove troublesome to America by his conduct. Congress have never signified their disapprobation to him that I have known of. On the contrary, they have put it in his power to distress such of their Servants as have fallen under his displeasure for having done their duty to their Country. I am in daily expectation of receiving Letters from the Committee, which I hope will put it in my power to return to America, as Congress have long known the reasons of my not going to Italy. I have the honour to be

Gentlemen

Your most obed't hble Servant

Ra. Izard.

To the Delegates from the
State of South Carolina at Congress.

Endorsed:

Ralph Izard 3d. June

1779 Recd. 23 Aug't.

[RALPH IZARD TO JOHN LAURENS]

Philadelphia 27th March 1781

Dear Sir

You will by this time, I hope, be safe arrived in France; and before this gets to your hands, I hope that you may have executed the business that has been intrusted to you, with advantage to your Country, and honour to yourself. The greatest exertions have been, and are now making by our Countrymen to the Southward. Immediately after the defeat of Colonel Tarleton, on the 17th January, Lord Cornwallis made a rapid March, with 3000 Regulars, after General Morgan, in hope of recovering the Prisoners, amounting to between five and six hundred, which he had taken. This pursuit was made through North Carolina, even to the borders of Virginia. His Lordship lost his object, and the Prisoners are secured. His next attention was to General Greene, who made a very masterly retreat, with an inferior number of Men, chiefly Militia. Lord Cornwallis has since retreated as far as Guilford Court House, about 40 miles to the Southward of Hillsborough, in North Carolina. General Greene followed him immediately, and the two Armies are now very near each other. Frequent skirmishes have happened, with various success. On the 15th of this Month a considerable part of both Armies engaged, with much loss on both sides. There is no Letter from Gen'l Greene about it, but Congress received one yesterday from Governor Jefferson which mentions what I have just related. Gen'l Greene has been considerably reinforced; but his Army are badly armed, badly Cloathed, and in want of almost every necessary. We are yet at a loss to know here why the cloathing and arms which have been so long lying in France, have not been sent to this Country. Captain Jones has not given any satisfactory account of this affair; and it is a matter that merits the attention of the Court of France. Congress will soon, I hope, have Letters from you on

that subject; and I doubt not but you will have got such information as to enable you to be very explicit about it. Arnold has been doing a great deal of mischief in Virginia. He has been a considerable time fortified with about Fifteen Hundred Men at Portsmouth. General Washington has been at Rhode Island and concerted with M: de Rochambeau, and M: Destouches a most excellent plan for the relief of our Country. The whole Squadron, with Twelve Hundred French Troops on board, sailed from Rhode Island on the Evening of the 8th of this Month against Arnold. Admiral Arbuthnot followed on the morning of the 10th and arrived at the Capes of Virginia, before M: Destouches had got in. An engagement happened on the 16th in which two of the French Ships, and as many of those of the Enemy were greatly damaged. Unfortunately Arbuthnot with his Squadron has got into the Capes of Virginia, and Arnold is relieved. The Marquis de la Fayette, who is now in Virginia was to have co-operated with the French Troops. Twelve Hundred of the Light Infantry from Genl. Washington's Camp, are now at Annapolis, and were to have gone down the Bay immediately upon M: Destouche's getting into it. Five hundred Maryland Troops are with them at Annapolis. This force added to a considerable body of Militia, which Baron Stuben has near Arnold's Lines, would not only have secured success against that Traitor, but also have given such assistance to General Greene as would have enabled him in one Campaign to recover the whole of the Southern States, which would soon, I think, have given Peace, Independence and happiness to our Country. We are in daily expectation of hearing of the arrival of a considerable reinforcement of ships, and Troops from France. God grant that we may not be disappointed and that something effectual may be done before the Enemy get reinforced likewise. Captain Lavacher who has been exchanged, and is lately arrived here from Charles Town, gives a melancholy Picture of the sufferings of our friends in that unhappy Country. If the reinforcement arrives soon from France, I think that Genl. Washington's first object will be to relieve them. I am with great regard

Dear Sir

Yours friend, and hble Servant

Ra: Izard

John Laurens, Esq.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from April)

Married. On Thursday evening last, John Poaug, Esq. to Miss Harriet Smith, youngest daughter of Thomas L. Smith, Esq. deceased. (Thursday, July 3, 1794.)

Married. On Thursday evening, Mr. Samuel Rogers, to Miss Susannah Baker, daughter of Mr. John Baker, deceased. (Saturday, July 5, 1794.)

Died. On Thursday morning last, Peter Noble, a free black man, and a native of this place, aged 103 years and 7 months, (Tuesday July 8, 1794.) Married. Lately at New York, Charles Edmund Genet, late minister plenipotentiary for the republic of France to the United States of America, to Miss Clinton, daughter of George Clinton, governor of New York. (Thursday, July 10, 1794.)

Died. Robert Gibbes, Esq. of John's Island. As a husband, father friend, and master, his virtues were pre-eminent. . . . (Friday, July 11, 1794.)

Died. On Wednesday night last, Mrs. Gairdner, the amiable consort of Mr. James Gairdner, merchant, of this city.—A few days ago, in the bloom of life, Miss Elizabeth Gibbes Carson, daughter of the deceased James Carson, Esq. of John's Island. (Saturday, July 12, 1794.)

Married. Near Orangeburg, on the 7th inst. William Dunbar, Esq. of Winton County, to Mrs. Sarah Myddleton, widow of the late col. Ch. S. Myddelton, deceased.

Died. On Sunday last, Mr. Jonathan Gardner, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island. (Wednesday, July 16, 1794.)

Died. On Monday last, Mr. Joseph Hankins, of New York. (Thursday July, 17, 1794.)

Died. On Saturday morning, much lamented, at his house in Hasell-street, Mr. Robert Pearce, bricklayer. (Monday, July 21, 1794.)

Married. On Thursday last, Mr. John Gillard, of the French privateer *Industry*, to Mrs. Elizabeth Neuman, relict of Mr. George Neuman, late of this city deceased. (Tuesday, July 22, 1794.)

Died. On Monday last, Mr. Joseph Whitfield, formerly of New Bedford in Massachusetts state. His remains were decently interred in St. Philip's church-yard. (Wednesday, July 23, 1794.)

Died. On Tuesday, aged 23 years, Mr. Marshus Buckley, of a very respectable family in Colchester, Connecticut. In his relative situations he deported himself as a dutiful son, and affectionate brother; as an artisan was diligent and industrious. . . . His remains were decently deposited in the New Independant church yard. (Thursday, July 2, 1794.)

Married. On Wednesday evening Ray Green, Esq. attorney-general of the state of Rhode-Island, to Miss Flagg, only daughter of George Flagg, Esq. (Friday, July 25, 1794.)

Death. On Friday last Mrs. Mary Rivers, the wife of Thomas Rivers, Esq. (Monday, July 28, 1794.)

Died. On Monday last, the 28th inst. Master Joseph Glover, son to Wilson Glover, Esq. (Wednesday, July 30th. 1794.)

Died. On Tuesday night, Daniel Wilson, Esq. in consequence of a wound received in a duel fought on the 27th. ult. (Friday, August 1, 1794.)

Died. On Friday-morning, in the prime of life, Mr. Daniel Thomson, of New York; on the evening following his remains were decently interred in the Presbyterian church yard, attended by a number of respectable citizens. (Monday, August 4, 1794.)

Died. On Saturday morning, 2 instant, Mr. Thomas R. Smelie, a young man held in high estimation by his friends. (Wednesday, August 6, 1794.)

Died. On Wednesday night, Mr. Henry Tucker, son of Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker.—Capt. Lierson of the ship *Nordische-Lowe*, very suddenly. (Friday, August 8, 1794.)

Died. On Thursday last, Mr. Henry Balfour, lately from Edinburgh. (Monday, August 11, 1794.)

Died. At Mrs. Riddlesberger's, on the road between Charleston and Orangeburg, James Green Hunt, Esq. one of the chancelors of this State. Mr. Hunt left Charleston on Tuesday last, in company with Mr. Harper, for Columbia, but was seized on the

way with a violent attack of the fever which terminated in his death on the Sunday morning following. Every possible assistance was given him by doctors Waring and Prentice, who very obligingly and humanely went to his immediate relief. His disorder however, was so violent, as to baffle the effects of medicine, and the skill of his physicians. The public, in the death of this gentleman, has sustained the loss of an able and upright judge; and his friends, of a polite and agreeable companion. He died in the belief of the great truths of Christianity, and evinced a well grounded hope of a happy immortality. (Tuesday, August 12, 1794.)

Died. On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Charles Otis, in the 18th year of his age, son of brigadier-general Joseph Otis, of Barnstable, state of Massachusetts. He was sensible of his approaching end, and died with a fortitude becoming a Christian, and uncommon in a youth of his age.

On Monday evening died, that celebrated and pleasing comedian Mr. John Bignall. By his death, the community have lost, not only the principal ornament of the stage, but an agreeable member of society and his family an affectionate relative. His funeral was attended by the fraternity of Ancient York Masons (of which he was a member) in masonic procession, and a numerous assemblage of respectable citizens. (Tuesday, August 14, 1794.) [The paper for August 15 gives the committee appointed to confer on the subject of the yellow fever then prevalent, and also gives an account of a benefit given by West and Bignall for the Orphan House, and the letter from the Commissioner of the Orphan House upon the death of Bignall.]

Died. On Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, at Mr. Wood's tavern, in St. John's parish, on his way from Charleston, major Joseph Lyons, inspector of the brigade of militia of Pinckney district. (Sarutday, August 16, 1794.)

Died. On Sunday morning, the 17th instant, Mr. Edward M'Crary who endured a long and painful illness without a murmur. Sincerity and warmth of heart invariably characterized his friendships; and, next to the welfare of his family, it seemed his most cordial delight to relieve the unfortunate, and aid the friendless stranger; nor, in his breast, did the cause of liberty, of his country and of humanity, lack a firm and strenuous advocate. (Monday, August, 13, 1794.)

Deaths. Mrs. Hutchins, the wife of Mr. W. B. Hutchins, schoolmaster. Mr. Thomas Philips, sadler. (Tuesday, August 19, 1794.)

Died. On Sunday evening, after a short and painful illness, Mr. Samuel Baker, lately from Brighamiston, Sussex, in England. (Wednesday, August 20, 1794.)

Deaths. The 19th inst. at Mrs. Nott's in Church Street, Joseph Hutchinson, Esq. after a short and severe illness, which he bore with much Christiah fortitude. He was educated at Dartmouth University, in New-Hampshire, and afterwards graduated at Yale College; since which he has practiced the law in Georgia, and lately came to settle on this state. His lady and children had gone to visit their friends in New England. His father is pastor of the congregation at Coventry, Connecticut, and brother to governor Huntington. (Friday, August 22, 1794.)

Died. On the 20th instant. Mathias Leopoldus Stupich, doctor of Physic: being perfectly sensible of his approaching dissolution, he resigned to his creator's will with that fortitude becoming a christian. His remains were deposited according to the Roman Catholic rites, of which denomination he was a worthy member, in the Roman Catholic church-yard.—On Thursday night, Mr. Robert Jones, of New-Jersey.—And Mr. James Wakefield, of this city. (Saturday August 23, 1794.)

Died. On Friday last, Dr. George Pugson, nephew of the rev. Henry Pursell, D. D. of this city, and rector of St. Thomas's parish. (Charleston, August 26, 1794.)

Died. Early on Monday Morning, much lamented by all who knew him, rev. William Jones, minister of the Episcopal church at Georgetown. (Tuesday, September 2, 1794.)

Married. By the rev. Mr. Gallaher, Louis Nicholas Allard, Esq. to the accomplished Mrs. Gaultier, relict of Pierre Joseph Gaultier, Esq. deceased, both of St. Domingo. (Wednesday, September 3, 1794.)

Tuesday the 2d. instant, were interred in her family vault, the remains of Mrs. Murray, of Wentworth street. . . . (Thursday, September 4, 1794.)

Deaths. On Thursday night last, in the 22d year of his age Mr. Thomas Taylor, of James Island. . . . He was a tender and affectionate son, a loving brother, and a kind master.—

Also Mr. James Nelson, formerly an eminent merchant of this city.—Mr. William Snowden. (Saturday, September 6, 1794.)

Died. James M'Cauley, senator for the election district of Clarendon and Claremont, and lieut.-colonel commandant of the Clarendon county regiment of militia. (Tuesday, September 9, 1794.)

Married. On Thursday last, William Adams, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Muncieff, daughter of Richard Muncieff, Esq. of Wadmalaw.

Died. At his plantation in St. Bartholomew Mr. Peter Youngblood, one of the members for the election district of St. Bartholomew, in the house of representative of this state, and lieutenant-colonel commandant of Colleton county regiment of militia. (Wednesday, September, 10 1794.)

Departed this life the 2d. instant, in the parish of St. James Santee, Miss Sarah Bell, niece of Alexander Chovin, Esq. . . . (Tuesday September 16, 1794.)

Married. On Thursday last, Mr. George Petrie, lieutenant of Fort Johnson, to Miss Mary Simons Swinton.

Died. At his plantation, near the Eutaw, in St. John's parish, Robert M'Kelvey, a major in the Eastern regiment of militia for Charleston district. (Wednesday, September 17, 1794.)

Died. On the 10th. of last month, in Chester county in this state, Dr. James Knox, a member of the legislature, a judge of county court, and master of Lodge No. 28, Ancient York Masons. (Thursday, September 18, 1794.)

Died. On Monday last, Mr. Josiah Payne, lately from Ireland. (Friday, September 19, 1794.)

Lately died at his plantation at Oakatee-creek, soon after his return from this city, colonel John Lewis Bourquin, a firm supporter to the establishment of American independence, an affectionate husband and father, and a sincere friend. (Monday, September 22, 1794.)

Departed this life, on the 15th of September, in the 51st year of her age, Mrs. Magdalen Fripp, consort of Mr. William Fripp, senior, of St. Helena. . . . She was a tender and affectionate wife, indulgent parent, and a loving sister. (Tuesday, September 23, 1794.)

(To be continued)

ABSTRACTS OF RECORDS OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN
THE COURT OF ORDINARY, 1764-1771¹

South Carolina

By the Honble Wm. Bull Esq. Lieut. Gov. and Commander in Chief in and over the said Province and Ordinary of the same.

To Hugh Wilson of Wadmelaw Island Planter Exor. of the last Will and Testament of William Forgison late of Wademelaw Island Dece'd.—These are to cite and admonish you at the Instance of William Forgison of St. Paul's Parish, Son and Legatee of the said Deceased to Appear before me in the Court of Ordinary on Friday the Fourth day of January next ensuing to shew Cause if any you have, why you should not make and render a just true and faithful account of you said Exorship . . . and to deliver to the said William Forgison Jun. so much of the sd. Goods and Chattels as he is entitled unto by the said Wm. Forgison's Last Will and Testament. . . . Hereof fail not as you shall answer the contrary at your peril.

Given under my hand and Official seal at ChasTown this Twenty-first day of December Anno Dom 1764 in the fifth Year of His Majesty's reign.

Wm. Bull

By His Honor's Command
Geo. Johnson Dep Sec.
January 1, 1765.

Citation to Mary Ladson of St. Andrew's parish, spinster to administer on the Estate and effects of Thomas Ladson and John Ladson planters her Brothers as next of kin,
January 4, 1765.

Dedimus granted to John Skene and George Johnston to Examine the witnesses and qualify the Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Miller late of St. George's parish, planter.
January 9, 1765.

Citation to John Givens of St. Helena's parish in Granville County Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Philip Givens

¹ This volume was returned to S. C. by Tufts College.

planter to account at instance of John Green and Margaret his wife, daughter and legatee of Philip Givens.

January 9, 1765.

Citation to Jacob Hoofer of Prince Frederick's parish to admin'r on the Estate and Effects of John Hoofer.

Citation to Jonah Woodberry to admin. on the Estate and Effects of John Woodberry late of Prince George parish.

January 10, 1765.

Citation granted to Sabina Burnett of Prince Fred'k parish Craven County widow, to administer on the Estate and Effects of Doctor Andrew Burnet.

January 14, 1765.

Citation to Nathaniel Offutt of the Three Runs to admin'r on the Estate and Effects, of William Offutt late of Long Canes planter deceased.

January 11, 1765.

In the Court of Ordinary. Letters of guardianship to Henry Furthy, to be Guardian of the person and Estate of John Furthy of the age of eleven years, son of Hercules Furthy late of Prince Frederick's parish deceased in Common form.

January 17, 1765.

Citation to Christopher Simpson to adm'n on the Estate and Effects of Alexander Gibson late of Charlestown Merch't deceased as Greatest Creditor.

January 8, 1765.

Citation to Joseph Brown to administer on the Estate and Effects of Nicholas Bryant of Prince George's parish.

January 23, 1765.

Citation to William Proctor of St. Georges parish Taylor to administer on the Estate and Effects of Maurice Delay late of the said parish Schoolmaster.

January 25, 1765.

Citation granted to Mary Parkinson and Nicholas Parkinson of St. John's Parish Berkley County to admin. on the Estate and

Effects of Jonathan Westbury late of St. Andrew's parish planter her former husband.

January 29, 1765.

Citation to John Marion of St. Tho's and St. Den's in Berkley County to admin. on the Estate and Effects of John Sanders late of the said parish left unadmin. by Mary Marion late Mary Sanders widow of the said Decd.

February 1, 1765.

Citation to Richard Weatherly of St. John's Colleton County to admin'r on the Estate and Effects of William Waylie Shoemaker as Greatest Creditor.

Citation to Mary Hayne of St. George's parish widow to admin'r on the Estate and Effects of William Hayne late of the Parish of St. Michael's ChasTown planter.

February 8, 1765.

Citation to Peter Coustiel of St. Bartho: parish to admin'r, on the Estate and Effects of Alex Coustiel late of St. Philip's parish.

Citation to John Jennins of St. James Santee to adm'r the Estate and Effects of Edward Jennins late of the said parish.

Letters of Guardianship granted to John Marion father in Law to Mary Sanders, Ann Sanders and William Sanders.

Proved Will of John M'Gowen by Thos. Pamor one of the Subscribing witnesses thereto and duly Qualified Sarah M'Gowen Exrx. and James McCrackan Exor.

Proved will of Margaret Oliver by John Calvert Subscribing witness and duly qualified Margaret Oliver Extrix and John Oliver Executor.

February 8, 1765.

Proved will of Edward Jennens by Susannah Snow Subscribing witness At the Same time was produced a renunciation from the Exor of the said will, which was ordered to be filled and recorded—and that a Citation to issue to John Jennens Bro.

February 9, 1765.

Citation to Newman Swallow of ChasTown Merchant to adminr. on the Estate and Effects of Arthur Godin late of Chastown Marriner.

February 14, 1765.

Citation to John Perdreau and John Fabre of ChasTown to adminr. on the Estate and Effects of Robert Minors late of St. Philips Parish ship Carpenter.

February 17, 1765.

Citation to Alexander Deen of Prince George's parish to adminr. on the Estate and Effects of William Renerson late of sd. parish Gent.

February 15, 1765.

Citation granted to Gideon Gibson Guardian of John Peter Mary and Hester G—eys of Prince George's parish planter to adminr. on the Estate and effects of John Herring late of the said parish planter.

February 21, 1765.

Citation to William Skinner to adminr. on the Estate and Effects of Mary Skinner late of Prince George Winyaw widow deceased his mother.

February 22, 1765.

Citation . . . to Job Rothmahler of Prince George parish planter to adminr. on Estate and Effects of Joseph Westcote.

February 22, 1765.

Citation to Mary Bennet of Christ Church parish widow to adminr. on the Estate . . . of Thomas Bennett late of the said parish planter.

In the Court of Ordinary 22 Febry 1765. Proved the Last Will and Testament of Jane Boisseau of St. Stephens parish widow deceased, by the affidavit of Rene Peyre one of the subscribing witnesses to the same, and duly qualified Isaac Dubois Executor.

Proved the Will of Henry Livingston Junr. of St. Paul's parish planter, by Mary Riley one of the subscribing witnesses to same and duly qualified Chas. Odingsell Exor.

Proved the Will of Arnoldus Vanderhorst late of this Province deceased, by William Hamlin . . . qualified Elias Vanderhorst and Henry Bonneau Exors.

February 23, 1765.

Citation . . . to George Bedon to adminr. on Estate . . . of Guerard Keane late of St. Philip's parish Charles-town Cooper as greatist creditor . . .

February 26, 1765.

Citation . . . to Ann Fendin of St. Helena's parish Widow to adminr. on the Estate and Effects of John Fendin late of the sd. parish planter deceased her husband.

Citation . . . to Jas. Hamilton of Long Canes to adminr. on the Estate . . . of Charles Hamilton late of Long Canes in Granville County planter.

February 28, 1765.

Dedimus granted to Patrick Calhoun and William Calhoun to prove the last will and Testament of Chas. Hamilton late of Long Canes deceased and qualify the Exrix. and Exor. therein named.

28 Febry 1765

Geo; Johnston D. Sec.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL NOTES

MAIDEN NAME OF GOVERNOR GIBBES'S FIRST WIFE

A power of attorney, dated January 12, 1688, was executed by Capt. William Davis, of Barbadoes, gent., to "my Trusty & loving son in law Capⁿ Rob^t Gibbs of the province of Carolina" to "aske demand require and recover and receive of and from y^e right Hon^{ble} James Colletion of Carolina Esqr full satisfaction for one full Quarter part of a Ketch formerly Called y^e Mary Ketch of Carolina of About fifty Tuns." It is recorded on page 117 in a volume of "Records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, 1672-1692," in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina at Columbia. This would seem to establish the fact that Capt. (afterwards Governor) Gibbes had married the daughter of Capt. William Davis.—A. S. Salley, Jr.

CRACKER

The South Carolina and American General Gazette for August 7, 1767, gives an early example of the use of the term "Cracker" as applied to the uneducated classes.—"CharlesTown, August 7. Letters from Silver Bluff, on Savannah river, dated on tuesday last week, inform us, that a number of the people called Crackers, who live above Augusta, in the Province of Georgia, had gone in a hostile manner, to the Indian town and settlement at Okenee, where, on their arrival finding only one old Indian man, all the others being out hunting, they plundered the village of everything of any value that they could carry of, and then burnt every house in it. . . ." This item in detail was reprinted in the *London Chronicle*, Oct. 27, 1767, according to information furnished by A. B. Andrews, Esq, of Fayetteville, N. C., long a member of this Society.

The *South Carolina Gazette* for September 26, 1778 gives another article in which the word is used in the same sense. It is to be found in a long communication addressed to "Every Freeholder in the Province," and is signed "A Freeholder of Goose Creek," to which has been added in ink the initials "J:M:k:e", probably

intended for John M'Kenzie. In discussing the Legislature's attempt to deal with the Regulators the writer says: "There is an absurdity in the bill which must strike the brain of a Cracker."

PORTRAITS OF LYNCH, GADSDEN AND RUTLEDGE

"The honorable the commons House of Assemble of this Province have requested of Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden and John Rutledge Esqs that they will sit for their pictures; which are to be drawn at full length and preserved in the assembly room as a testimony of public regard for those gentlemen, and that the remembrance of the signal service they have done their country, as a committee from this province at the congress held at New York in October last may be transmitted to and remembered by posterity; the expence whereof is to be defrayed by the province."—*South Carolina Gazette, June 9, 1766.*

